



Q7 spectrum, a combined energy radiator can be used. For example, the Fusion UV Curing System, Sunlight UV Chamber, Hanovia UV Curing System, and RC-500A Pulsed UV Curing System described above emit energy efficiently in both the ultraviolet region and the infrared region, and thus effect a cure both by photoinitiation and thermally. For systems responsive to thermal influences, ovens, lehrs, conveyerized ovens, induction ovens, heater banks and the like can be used to couple energy into the electrochromic monomer composition by convection, conduction and/or radiation. Also, chemical initiators and catalysts, photo initiators, latent curing agents (such as are described in copending US Patent Application 08/429,643, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein) and similar chemical accelerants can be used to assist conversion of the electrochromic monomer composition into a cross-linked solid polymer matrix. By customizing and selecting the components of the electrochromic monomer composition, cure can be retarded/suppressed until after the composition is applied within the cavity of the electrochromic cell. Thereafter, by exposure to electromagnetic radiation or thermal influence, cure to the solid polymer matrix polychromic film can be accelerated. Since devices will not typically be consumer used until at least days (often weeks or months) after initial application of the monomer composition within the interpane cell cavity, electrochromic monomer compositions

can be composed that in situ cure at room temperature (typically 15° to 30°C) over time once established within the interpane cavity (for example, within 24 hours). Alternately, electrochromic devices can be thermally in situ cured in an oven at a temperature, for example, of 60°C or higher for a time period of, for example, five minutes or longer with the particular oven temperature and oven dwell time being readily established by experimentation for any given electrochromic monomer composition. For example, we find good results by exposure of the tin catalyzed compositions of the Examples to about 80°C in an oven for about two hours. If faster curing systems are desired, then the monomer composition can be appropriately adjusted, particularly by appropriate selection of the type and concentration of initiators, curing agents, catalysts, cross-linking agents, accelerants, etc.

✓ Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 70, line <sup>36</sup> Y with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

A further recitation of weather barrier materials and types (including single and double weather barrier constructions) is found in copending US Patent Application 08/429,643 filed April 27, 1995, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein, including flexible



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*Chlorophyll* *a*, *b*, and total chlorophyll were determined spectrophotometrically after extraction with 80% methanol. The concentration of carotenoids was determined by measuring absorbance at 470 nm. Chlorophyll and carotenoid concentrations were expressed as mg g<sup>-1</sup> dry weight.

as

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and the interpane distance of the device, and actually assist in bonding together the two substrates of the device.

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 80, line 16 and ending at page 82, line 6 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto is attached.

Ab  
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Fabrication of electrochromic multi-radius/aspheric or spherical/convex mirrors can benefit from single or tandem bending such as is described in copending US Patent Application 08/429,643, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. Convex or multi-radius minilites/shapes can, for example, be individually bent [and thereafter ITO coated or metal reflector coated (such as with a chromium metal reflector, a chromium undercoat, rhodium overcoat metal reflector, a chromium undercoat/aluminum overcoat reflector, or their like, such as is described in US Patent Application 08/429,643 and then the individual bent minilites/shapes can be selectively sorted so that the best matched pairs from a production batch can be selected. For example, bent convex or aspheric minilites/shapes can be bent in production lots such as of 100 pieces or thereabouts. Thereafter, each individual bent minilite/shape is placed in a vision system where the reflection of a pattern of dots, squares, lines, circles, ovals (or the like) is photographed using a digital camera and the position of individual dots, etc. in the pattern, as reflected off the individual

minilite/shape being measured, is captured and stored digitally in a computer storage. Each individual minilite/shape, in turn, is similarly measured and a digital image of the reflected image of each part's pattern is also computer stored. An identifier is allocated to each minilite/shape and to its corresponding computer stored record of the reflected image of the pattern. Next, a computer program finds which combination of two minilites/shapes have most closely matched reflected images of the fixed pattern (which typically is a dot matrix or the like). This is achieved, for example, by finding how close the center of one reflected dot on a given part is located apart from its corresponding dot on another part. For perfectly matched parts, corresponding dots coincide; when they are located apart, then a local mismatch is occurring. Thus, by using a dot matrix of, for example, 10 to 100 dots reflected off a given part, and forming the sum of the squares of the absolute inter-dot distances to give a figure of merit for each putative from match, then minilites/shapes can be selectively sorted by selecting the matched pairs with the lowest inter-dot distances as indicated by the smallest figure of merit. Alternately, a pattern with a measured, pre-established distortion can be designed such that, upon reflection off the convex (or concave) surface of a bent minilite/shape, the pattern is reflected as straight, parallel lines. The equipment suitable to use in a vision





Should it be desirable to minimize weight for convex or aspheric inside or outside mirrors, then thin glass (in the thickness range of about 1 mm to about 1.8 mm, or even thinner) can be used for one or both of the substrates used in a laminate electrochromic assembly. Use of such thin glass is described in copending US Patent Application 08/429,643 filed April 27, 1995, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. Also, cutting of convex and especially aspheric glass can benefit from computer numerical controlled (CNC) cutting where a cutting head is moved under digital computer control. In this regard, a multi-axis CNC cutter is preferred where the cutting head (which may be a diamond tool or wheel, a laser beam, a water jet, an abrasive water jet, or the like) can be moved in three dimensions. Most preferably, and especially for cutting aspheric bent glass, a cutter that moves in three-dimensions but that keeps the cutting tool (such as a diamond wheel) normal (i.e., with a cutting wheel axis at or close to 90° to the tangential plane of the bent glass surface) is preferred. For example, a cutting machine such as available from LASER Maschinenbau GmbH & Company KG, Grossbetlingen, Germany can be used to cut aspheric glass. In such a system, the bent glass lite/minilite from which the shape is to be cut is mounted on a support arm that is movable in three dimensions and that generally moves in three dimensions either CNC driven, or by following a cam, along